



Riding Mountain National Park

MANITOBA

RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

Manitoba



The National Parks of Canada are areas of outstanding beauty and interest which have been dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment, to be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the pleasure of future generations. The co-operation of visitors is requested in the observance of Park regulations so that the Parks may continue to serve as playgrounds of unspoiled nature and to provide perpetual opportunities for the enjoyment of outdoor life and recreation.



DEPARTMENT of MINES and RESOURCES
LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH
NATIONAL PARKS BUREAU
OTTAWA, CANADA



« *Riding Mountain National Park* »

MANITOBA

RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK is a scenic jewel of many facets set in the rich pastoral ring that is Central Manitoba.

To the visitor unaware of its real geological formation it must appear that here nature has performed a miracle, by means of which an escarpment 2,200 feet above sea level has been raised up from the gently rolling surface of the prairie.

Upon the summit of the main escarpment—Riding Mountain—is unfolded a plateau composed of luxuriant forest areas, bejewelled with exquisite, crystal-clear lakes. This picturesque plateau is the site of Manitoba's great natural playground—Riding Mountain National Park. With its rugged elevation and rolling terrain it forms a pleasing and decided contrast to the fertile surrounding plains.

Here is a playground and tourist centre maintained and controlled by the Government of Canada; clean, orderly development; community buildings built of native logs and stone; attractively landscaped grounds—the whole designed to harmonize with the unspoilt natural beauty of the park.

All animal and bird life is protected in the park. Over an area of 1,148 square miles, secure and unmolested in their native habitat, roam elk, deer and moose. Early risers may enjoy the thrill of seeing a moose or deer taking a morning drink at the water's edge . . . such sights are common in this nationally safeguarded area. Song-birds gladden the air with their melody. Wild fowl and beaver build their homes along the waterways. Buffalo feed on the rich upland grass near Audy Lake.

The easy accessibility of the park adds to its attractiveness. It is less than a day's ride from the principal centres of population in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, and from the United States border, over all-weather roads which pass through gently rolling, fertile farmlands. It would be hard to imagine a prettier





Sunset on Clear Lake

rural picture than that of the Dauphin or Minnedosa regions, with their snug farmsteads peeping through clumps of trees and the lovely pastoral country which surrounds them, rising to the high plateau which forms the setting of picturesque Riding Mountain National Park.

Riding Mountain National Park is becoming for increasing thousands of visitors a popular holiday playground. The clear, cool air is stimulating to appetite and conducive to sleep.

The environment is ideally suited to either the individualist or the socially-minded holiday seeker.

Riding Mountain National Park has deservedly won its place in the esteem of the seeker after health and refreshment of body, mind and spirit.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE PARK

The visitor will be interested in a brief mention of the park's ancient history. Many of its natural features owe their existence to the last Ice Age. The escarpment is the result, primarily, of subaerial erosion which took place during the Tertiary Period. Following this came the descent of ice and the long ages when the whole region lay under an immense frozen sheet. As the ice receded, large lakes formed in the valleys. Lakes



Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, Manitoba and Dauphin are today picturesque remnants of what was once a vast inland sea.

Some idea of the immensity of this expanse of water may be gained from the magnificent panoramic views which may be had from two of the park's famous vantage points, Dauphin Lookout and Norgate Lookout. Here the vast prairie—once a sea of ice and then of water—unfolds and spreads out like an enormous, varicoloured checkerboard of green, brown, russet, and gold, with the motor highway approaches to the park forming its divisions. At midnight, when the moon is high and clear, its rippling reflections may be seen in Lake Manitoba 75 miles away and in Lake Dauphin 45 miles distant.

INDIAN OCCUPATION

Viewing the panorama of the plain from Dauphin or Norgate Lookouts the visitor may indulge in the fascinating pastime of trying to recreate the scene when the area was Indian territory. Here the Assiniboine and Cree tribes built their tepees, fished, and hunted the buffalo. Here they also occasionally donned their war paint for hostilities with the powerful Blackfeet tribe of the West. The peaceful plain then became the scene of many fierce battles. With the disappearance of the buffalo, the Assiniboines moved westward, leaving the Crees in possession of the Riding Mountain region.



The Leisure Hour



THE WHITE MAN COMES

In October, 1858, Henry Youle Hind, heading a Canadian Government exploration party, arrived at the southern end of Dauphin Lake and from this point set out to climb the steep heights of Riding Mountain. The view from the crest of the escarpment greatly impressed Professor Hind, who described it in his book, *Red River and Saskatchewan Expeditions*: "The view from the summit was superb, enabling the eye to take in the whole of Dauphin Lake and the intervening country, together with part of Winnipegosis Lake. The outline of Duck Mountain rose clear and blue in the North West, and, from our point of view, the Riding and Duck Mountains appeared continuous, and preserved a uniform, precipitous, bold outline, rising abruptly from a level country lying 800 to 1000 feet below them." The party made their encampment on the summit of the crest: "Beneath the shelter of the overhanging branches of a spruce, and having built a roaring fire, we were soon engaged in discussing bear steaks as we reclined on a couch of spruce boughs under a roof constructed of the same excellent material."

LAKES OF THE PARK

Among the greatest delights of the park are its many beautiful lakes which nestle between green ridges in the deep hollows made by glaciers. Clear Lake—the largest—is the park's special pride and treasure. It is nine miles long, of varied, consistent beauty. In width it ranges from one to two-and-a-half miles. The limpid waters reflect marvellously the colouring of trees, rocks, boulders, the sandy pebbled beaches, and the sky. The mingling of reflected colours at times gives the lake the appearance of a pool of liquefied jewels. Fish, thirty feet below, can be seen clearly through the still waters. Bubbles from the many springs which help feed the lake can be detected through the silvery gray sand particles which they disturb. Canoeists and others love to linger and bathe in the inviting coves and inlets, sheltered

by clumps of spruce, balsam fir, birch, aspen, and other tree and shrub growths.

Looking from the favoured vantage point of the golf course, from the pier head at the main beach, or from a score of other view points along the lake shore, the grand panorama of the sky is seen reproduced in the clear waters. After sunset there is often visible, too, the beautiful





Wild Flowers Abound in the Park

phenomenon known as Twilight Bow. This luminous curve of light, low in the West, remains often till midnight, showing the reflected glow cast by the sun upon the higher atmosphere.

Other picturesque lakes include Moon Lake, situated almost on the very summit of Riding Mountain, where a parking area and picnic ground have been laid out on the southern shore; Ministik Lake, noted for its rocky shores and clear waters; Lake Katherine, where a picnic area with shelters has been

provided; and Audy Lake, adjacent to the wild animal enclosure. Along the new highway which connects Wasagaming with the town of Dauphin is Edwards Lake, from which the water supply of the town of Dauphin is drawn.

FLORA AND FAUNA OF THE PARK

Eighty-five miles of excellent motor roads wind through luxuriant forests of white spruce, jack pine, aspen, white birch, black spruce, tamarack, balsam fir, burr oak, green ash, elm, and Manitoba maple. The contrasting colourings of bark and leaf, mingling with the rich deep evergreens, create a feeling of friendly intimacy with the forest. Interest and observation are constantly stimulated.



Among the smaller trees are mountain ash, wild plum, and service-berry. Shrubs of

many kinds—hazel, high-bush cranberry, saskatoon, dogwood, pin cherry, and mountain maple are interspersed among the taller trees, forming charming glades and hillside scenic spots. In the autumn the shrubs combine with ash, birch, elm, aspen, and maple to produce a marvellous colouring of the landscape.

Wild flowers grow in great profusion and grace and blossom into a riot of colour. In June wild roses fill the air with sweet perfume. At varying periods may be seen twin-flower, marsh marigold, orange lily, pasque flower, bunchberry, wintergreen, fireweed, Indian paint brush, brown-eyed susan, Indian pipe, aster, golden rod, and violet.

Here, again, the rigid protection afforded by the national parks is seen. The beauties of tree and flower are safeguarded for the Canadian people for all time. It is a co-operative responsibility, in which every visitor is asked to share.

The park originally formed part of the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve, and for over a quarter of a century its timber has been under scientific administration. A forest experiment station has been established near Clear Lake to investigate problems relating to the growth, development and wise use of valuable timber species found in the forest region in which the park is located. Visitors, through observation of the operations carried on, may carry home object lessons in modern forestry practice.

WILD ANIMAL LIFE

Riding Mountain National Park is the natural home of wild life of many kinds.



Buffalo in the Wild Animal Enclosure near Audy Lake





Black Bear Cub

Black bear, mule deer, white-tailed deer, moose, and beaver inhabit the undisturbed forests. One of the largest herds of wild elk in Canada, numbering between two and three thousand, ranges its plains and woodlands. These beautiful creatures form a never-failing tourist attraction. Often in the early morning on the meadows near Audy Lake, or along some out-lying trail, one may come upon a herd of these graceful animals, walking with lightsome steps, necks proudly thrown back to balance their magnificent antlers. The sight of a moose or elk silhouetted against the evening sky makes a remembered picture. Moose and deer are frequently observed in the thickets, and that busy woodsman, the beaver, may often be seen plying his work along the streams.

The famous buffalo enclosure at Audy Lake will, of course, be visited. Here will be found a herd of these mighty animals, freely roaming the meadows, recalling thrilling stories of the hunt when Indians, with bow and arrow, pursued the thundering herd across the vast reaches of the plains below.

One should not miss a "close-up" picture of these historic animals and of the native elk and moose who live in neighbourly freedom with them. They present countless opportunities for camera studies. The buffalo enclosure is reached by an excellent motor trail, which winds pleasantly through forest-lined, rolling country for 15 miles, connecting with the main motor road to Wasagaming—a total distance of 25 miles.

As time goes on and the wild life increases, the park will probably become one of the most interesting wild life sanctuaries on the continent—a veritable school for students of natural history, while for



camera lovers the opportunity of securing pictures of wild animals and birds in their natural habitat is already something not to be missed.

BIRD LIFE

Lovers of bird life will find much to interest them. Migratory birds, following the skyway trail to and from their nesting grounds in Northern Canada, find rest and shelter on lakes and marshes in the park. Wild ducks, Canada geese, swans, cormorants, and pelicans are picturesque transients; loons and bitterns feed around the lakes and sloughs. Choirs of sweet songsters include the white-throated sparrow, song sparrow, purple finch, red-winged blackbird, rose-breasted grosbeak, Baltimore oriole, catbird, and meadowlark. Birds of brilliant plumage, including the blue jay, kingfisher, pileated woodpecker, cedar waxwing, Bohemian waxwing, evening grosbeak, and ruby-throated hummingbird delight in their unmolested freedom and gather here in large numbers. The ubiquitous Canada jay, the "whiskey-jack" of the Canadian woods, is particularly active around the campsites at mealtime. Mountain bluebirds, sharp-tailed grouse, owls, and hawks are also seen—remarkable subjects for colour photography.



Looking East on Wasagaming Drive





The Eastern Gateway of the Park

APPROACHES TO THE PARK

Riding Mountain National Park is readily accessible both from Canada and the United States. It is linked by all-weather motor roads with the main provincial and state highways, and is provided with three main entrances reached by southern, eastern and northern approaches.

The Southern Approach to the park is by way of Highway No. 10 from Minnedosa, which is situated 33 miles south of Wasagaming, the park townsite. This lovely winding route provides views of some of the most charming pastoral countryside to be seen in the entire province, and leads to the southern gateway of the park, which is less than a mile from Wasagaming. From Winnipeg, Highway No. 1 may be followed to Portage la Prairie, and from there Highway No. 4 leads to Minnedosa. An alternative route from Winnipeg may be taken via Highway No. 1 to Brandon, thence directly north over Highway No. 10 through Minnedosa to Wasagaming. The distances from Winnipeg to the park over these routes are 174 and 209 miles respectively. Four main routes from the south also converge on Brandon.



The Eastern Approach is made via Highway No. 5 from Neepawa to Norgate and

thence westward over the park highway to Wasagaming. The approach by this route ascends the steep sides of the escarpment to an elevation of approximately 1,000 feet within a travelled distance of three miles. At different points in the steep ascent magnificent views may be obtained, and at the Norgate Lookout, the highest point of the eastern approach, the motorist becomes aware of the nature of the miracle that has been worked in "a mountain rising up from the very face of the plain."

The Northern Approach is provided by Highway No. 10, which crosses the park boundary approximately eight miles south of the town of Dauphin. This highway climbs the escarpment and then passes through impressively beautiful forest-lined country, within sight of several small lakes. Moon Lake, one of these, is an excellent spot for a picnic *en route*. At Dauphin Lookout, about 900 feet elevation, a "lookout" pinnacle has been erected and here a pause should be made to climb the steps to the observation platform where a wonderful panoramic view may be obtained of the prairie, with the town of Dauphin and Dauphin Lake clearly visible. About 31 miles from Dauphin the highway turns eastward, and later skirts the park golf course. Glimpses of Clear Lake may be had at many points and the approach to Wasagaming winds about the forest-lined shores to the townsite, a total distance of 43 miles from Dauphin.

Ascending the Eastern Escarpment of Riding Mountain





Garden at Rear of Museum Building

Another route from Dauphin is by way of the "Lake Audy Trail," a secondary road which winds through forested country and passes the wild animal enclosure at Audy Lake before joining up with the Highway No. 10, the main road from Dauphin. A third approach from Dauphin may be made by Highway No. 5 to the Norgate intersection and from that point west to Clear Lake. The respective distances from Dauphin to Wasagaming by these routes are 61 and 79 miles.

The United States Approach. Riding Mountain National Park is easily reached from the United States. Six main provincial highways lead from the International Boundary. Four of these converge on Brandon and two on Winnipeg. One of the most popular is *via* the Canal-to-Canada Highway, through Dunseith, North Dakota, to the International Peace Garden, on the International Boundary, thence *via* Provincial Highway No. 10 through Boissevain, Brandon, and Minnedosa to Wasagaming.



Buses connecting with the main provincial bus-line services of Manitoba and Saskatchewan leave the towns of Minnedosa and Dauphin twice daily for Riding Mountain National Park. A through bus service from Brandon to Wasagaming enters the park daily. Visitors coming by bus lines may secure full information about connections from the Clark

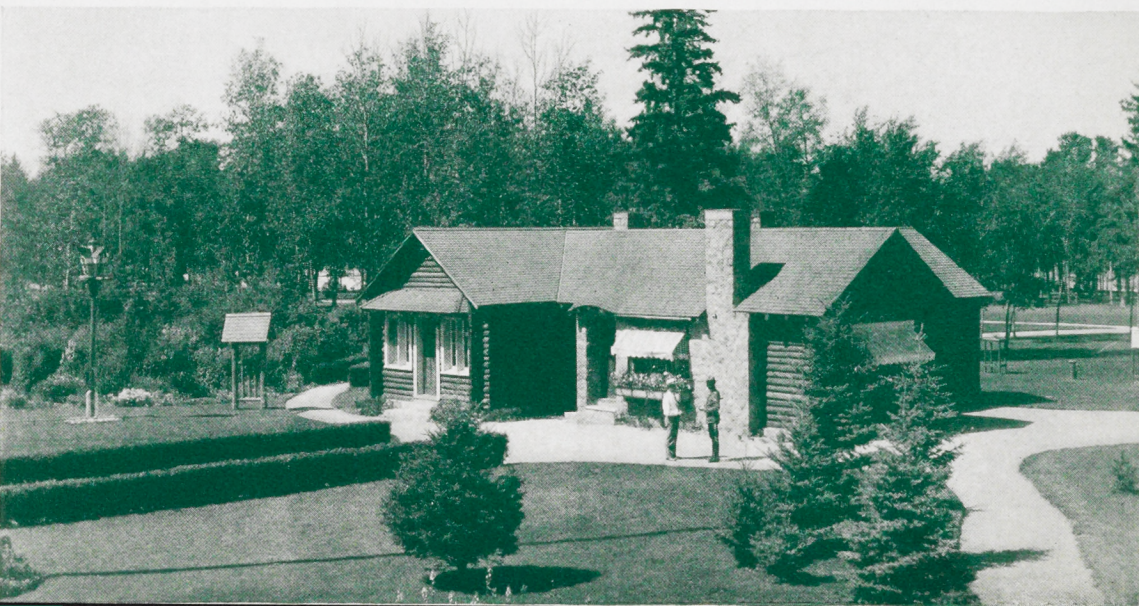
Transportation Company of Winnipeg and Dauphin, and from the MacArthur Transportation Company and the Manitoba Motor Transit Company of Brandon. Rail connections with the park may be made *via* Neepawa, Norgate, Dauphin and Erickson on the lines of the Canadian National Railways, and *via* Neepawa and Minnedosa on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

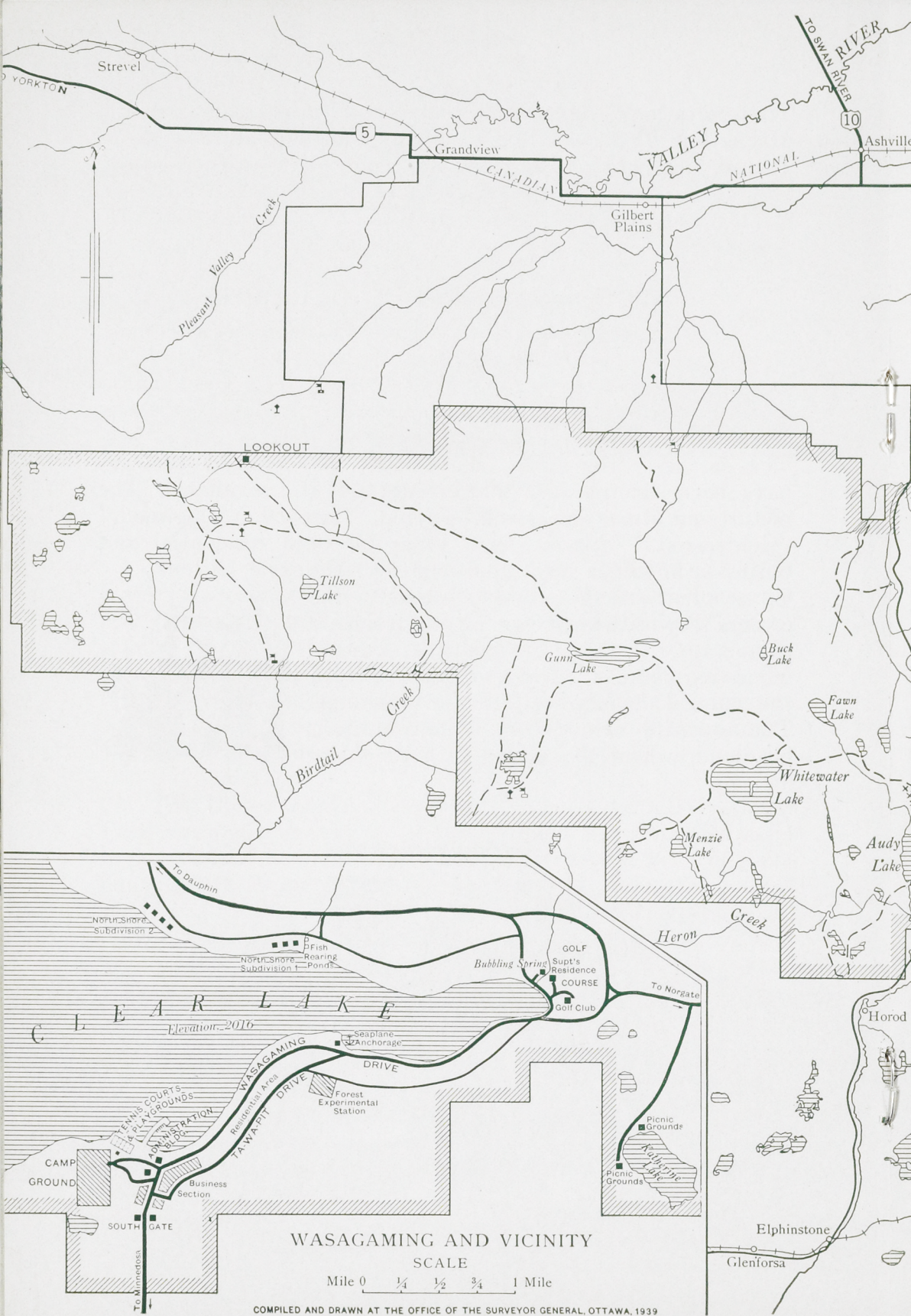
PARK TOWNSITE AND HEADQUARTERS

The park townsite and headquarters are at Wasagaming, on Clear Lake. Here are no unsightly structures to mar the natural beauty of the setting. Well-graded streets and smooth, green boulevards front the business section, which comprises good stores, restaurants, several hotels, beauty salon, service garages, drug store, etc. Nearly 200 summer cottages have been erected and many sites are still available. The picturesque street names will be noted, "Harebell," "Dogwood," "Golden-rod," "Spruce," etc. Plans for both residential and business buildings are approved by the Government and the property leased to the owners. Townsite business men and residents co-operate with the Government in preserving a harmonious setting in keeping with the natural beauty of the surroundings. The townsite extends from the southern headland, where the shores of Clear Lake



The Administration Building





WASAGAMING AND VICINITY

SCALE

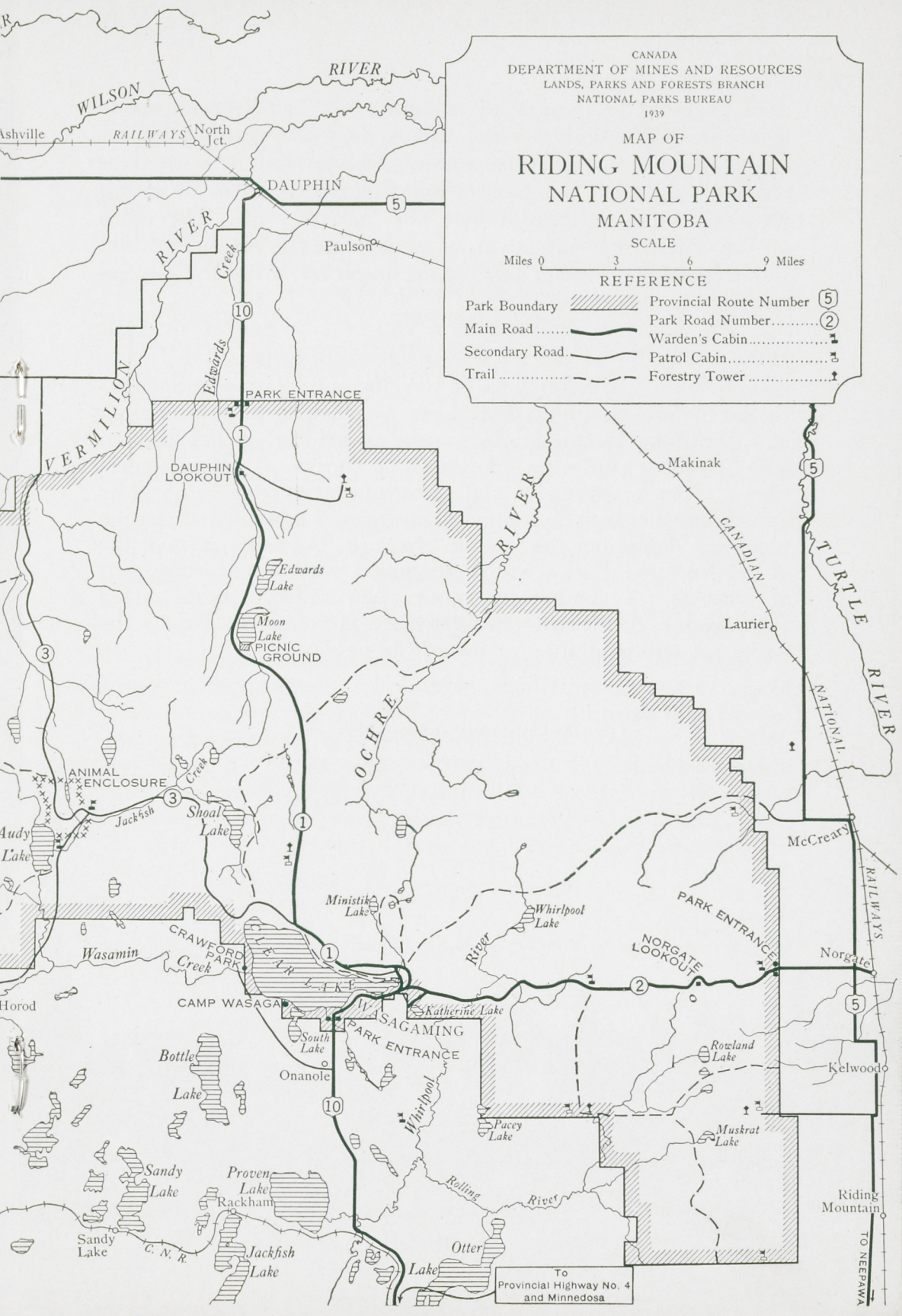
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MAP OF
**RIDING MOUNTAIN
NATIONAL PARK**
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SCALE
Miles 0 3 6 9 Miles

REFERENCE

- | | | | |
|----------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| Park Boundary | | Provincial Route Number | ⑤ |
| Main Road | | Park Road Number | ② |
| Secondary Road | | Warden's Cabin | |
| Trail | | Patrol Cabin | |
| | | Forestry Tower | |



To
Provincial Highway No. 4
and Minnedosa

draw together to form what is known as The Narrows, westward for more than a mile. The name "Wasagaming" is an Indian word meaning "clear water." Outstanding in attractiveness are the Park Administration Building and the Museum Building, built of natural logs and native stone. The office of the Park Superintendent is located in the Administration Building, where tourists may obtain literature, maps and general information about the park.

The Museum Building is a constant source of interest. Here will be found the nucleus of an exhibit being built up to include complete collections of the flora and fauna indigenous to the Riding Mountain Park area. Geological, paleontological, and Manitoba Indian exhibits are also included in the display. The Museum Building contains a lecture hall where conferences, church services, and entertainments are held. The entertainments include frequent showings of educational motion pictures, depicting the scenic beauties and wild animal life of the National Parks, which are given for the entertainment of visitors. A community room and writing room, fitted with unique furniture constructed from woods native to the park, are also available for use of the public.

The Chalet Hotel at Wasagaming



The garden at the rear of the Museum Building is a centre of attraction. Landscaped in English style, it contains a fountain and rustic summer house with thatched roof. Flagstone walks bordered by wild flowers and shrubs add to its charm.



Another attraction is the beautifully landscaped area which forms the setting for the Government buildings. This area comprises nearly twelve acres, with broad lawns, picturesque walks, artistically designed flower-beds, and pergolas constructed of native oak. In the central portion of the area is a native stone cairn, bearing a bronze tablet commemorating the official opening of Riding Mountain National Park in 1933.

A promenade extending for more than 8,000 feet along the beach forms an excellent vantage point from which to view the lake, and also provides easy access to the residential sections fronting the water. Wasagaming Drive, the main artery of travel through Wasagaming, has been hard-surfaced from the southern gateway to the eastern end of the townsite.

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation is both plentiful and excellent, and includes a fully modern summer hotel, three smaller hotels, and two auto bungalow camps, all operated by private enterprise. The bungalow camps contain both single and double cabin units, which may be rented either completely or partly furnished to provide house-keeping privileges. Meals may be secured at the hotels and bungalow camps or at the restaurants located nearby.

A list of the accommodations in the townsite of Wasagaming follows:

Hotels:

THE CHALET (European Plan)—67 rooms. Dining-room in connection.

PIONEER HOTEL (European Plan)—12 rooms.

TA-WA-PIT LODGE (European Plan)—28 rooms.

WASAGAMING LODGE (European Plan)—26 rooms.

Bungalow Camps:

IDYLLWYLDE BUNGALOWS (European Plan)—50 cabin units, each accommodating 4 to 6 persons. Tea-room, store, and wash-rooms with showers in connection.

WASAGAMING BUNGALOWS (European Plan)—10 cabin units, equipped with showers, each accommodating 4 to 6 persons.

N.B.—For rates, write direct to the foregoing, or to The Superintendent, Riding Mountain National Park, Wasagaming, Manitoba; or to National Parks Bureau, Ottawa.

In addition to the hotels and bungalow camps there are a number of rooming and boarding-houses where visitors may secure accommodation. Summer cottages are also available for rental for periods varying from a few days to the entire season. Full particulars may be obtained from the Government Information Bureau, located in the Park Administration Building, or from McMorran Agency, at Wasagaming.

Motor Camp-grounds :

Visitors bringing their own camping equipment or travelling with trailers will find ample accommodation in the Government motor camp-ground, situated in a beautiful grove facing Clear Lake at a point just west of Wasagaming business section and within easy access of stores, restaurants, and garages. This extensive area is divided into clean, orderly blocks of numbered camping lots, each block containing a rustic kitchen shelter equipped with



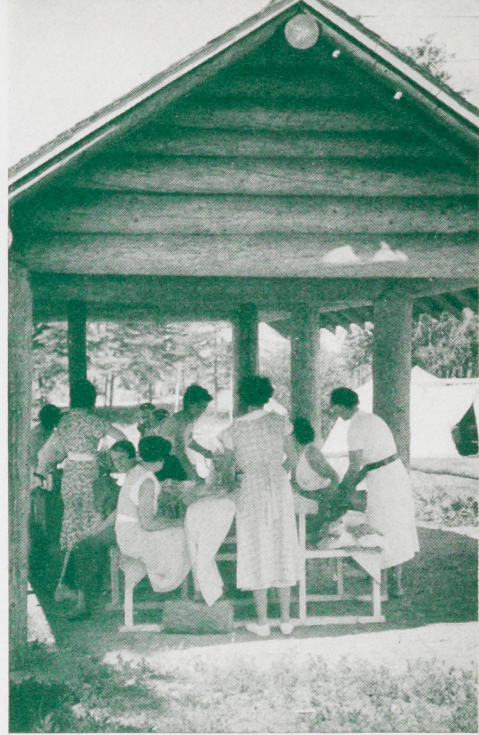
Outdoor Life in the Public Camp-ground



camp-stoves, tables, and running water. Individual lockers are provided in the community ice-houses for the storing of perishables. An ample supply of clear, cold drinking water is available from spring-fed wells constructed so as to be free from contamination. The entire motor camp-ground is lighted by electricity.

Camp-grounds with limited facilities are also situated at Moon Lake on Park Road No. 1, and at Lake Katherine on Park Road No. 2, and may be used by parties desiring greater privacy.

Camping permits are issued at nominal rates for periods of two weeks or fraction thereof, and may be renewed on expiry. Camping and trailer permits may be secured from the camp attendant, whose office is situated at the entrance to the camp-ground.



A Camp-ground Kitchen

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

A more ideal spot than Riding Mountain National Park for the full enjoyment of outdoor recreation would be hard to imagine. Here swimming, boating, hiking, riding, motor-ing, tennis, and golf may be enjoyed with the added zest which the forest and mountain air supplies. A recreational area for baseball, softball, and other sports, as well as a horseshoe pitch and a children's playground, are located near the public camp-ground at Wasagaming. The children's playground contains a large outdoor checker-board, swings, and other amuse-ments. Between the recreational field and the tennis courts a special area equipped with tables, benches, and outdoor stoves has been set aside as a picnic ground for the use of





Clear Lake is a Centre for Water Sports

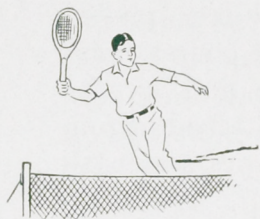
visitors. A modern motion picture theatre and an artistically designed dance pavilion operated by private enterprise extend the day's enjoyment.

Bathing and Boating :

There are several fine beaches on Clear Lake available for bathing. The main beach fronts the townsite of Wasagaming and extends for nearly a mile and a half. Here a large break-water has been constructed, forming a sheltered bay with a clean sand bottom shelving gradually out and providing a safe and delightful bathing spot for children and grown-ups, as well as opportunities for the experienced swimmer and diver.

Bath-houses have been constructed for the use of bathers. Towels and bathing suits may be provided personally or can be rented from a private enterprise for a nominal fee. Boating and canoeing are also enjoyed under ideal conditions, and sail-boating is also popular. Boats and canoes can be hired at reasonable





daily or hourly rates. Motor launches make trips from the main pier up and down the lake at regular hours.

Tennis:

Facing the lake-front, amid a forest grove, are the Government tennis courts, equipped for the use of the public. Eight of these courts are located in a fenced area close to the motor camp-ground, and are among the finest in the province. A pavilion with dressing-rooms and spacious verandas overlooking the courts has been provided for the use of players. Two courts have also been constructed on the North Shore subdivision.

Golf:

A source of real attraction to visitors is the Government golf course, situated on a high elevation at the eastern end of Clear Lake, about three miles from Wasagaming. Eighteen holes are in play; many are exceptionally interesting and challenge the skill of the golfer. The Manitoba open golf



The Tennis Courts and Pavilion





championships have on occasions been played here. At different points on the course magnificent views of Clear Lake and of the surrounding country may be obtained. From the club-house the whole picturesque length of the lake comes into view.

A professional is in attendance throughout the season, and a line of golfing supplies is carried in the professional shop. Meals and light refreshments may be obtained in the club-house. Nominal rates are charged for the use of the course.

A winding, crystal-clear stream, appropriately known as "Bogey Creek" flows out of Ministik Lake, and winds its way pleasantly through the golf course, forming a very interesting hazard. Near its mouth may be seen "Bubbling Spring"—a source of never-failing interest to visitors. Out of this spring gushes beautifully clear, cold water at the rate of 6,000 gallons per hour. Every crevice in the spring—known also as the "Wishing Well"—may clearly be seen, as may the workings of every sparkling bubble in the silver-gray sand at the bottom. The reflections of shrubs and ferns which overhang the stream at this point are remarkably clear and distinct. The residence of the Park Superintendent is located nearby and the grounds are attractively landscaped.

Fishing :

In addition to its other attractions, Clear Lake is on the way toward becoming a fisherman's paradise. Rainbow trout fishing

Clear Lake from the Golf Course



will soon be one of the outstanding sports of Riding Mountain National Park, for several hundred thousand fry have recently been placed in the lake for stocking purposes. A series of fish-rearing ponds have been constructed on the north shore of Clear Lake and form an outstanding point of interest. Meanwhile northern pike are the most interesting to the angler, but whitefish and perch are also found. The open season is from July 1 to September 30. Some of the smaller lakes also contain fish, and, as time goes on, it is expected these will be stocked with such game fish as the park water are capable of supporting. Fishing tackle may be obtained from the stores and boat liveries at Wasagaming.



Riding Along the Lake-shore Trail

Hiking and Riding :

Lovers of the horse and the trail delight in the many opportunities for hiking and riding which the park offers. A few of the popular rides are: Lake Katherine, six miles; Ministik Lake, five miles; north shore of Clear Lake, five miles; and the Bubbling Spring, three miles—all one-way distances. For a short hike or ride there is a well-built bridle path, commencing at the east end of Clear Lake, near the golf course and Bubbling Spring, and traversing the north shore for a distance of five miles. This picturesque trail at times weaves along the water's edge and climbs around the headlands, with the blue waters of the lake always in sight. Nature lovers find many delightful opportunities thus to study the wild life of the park and to enjoy the peaceful companionship of the friendly forest and the lakeland scene.

Motor Drives :

There are 85 miles of motor roads within the park area, every mile filled with interest. The varied and ever-changing scenery and





Bogey Creek from Glen Beag Drive



the easy accessibility of the different points of interest make motoring particularly pleasurable. One may, for instance, drive three miles to Bubbling Spring; or four miles around the golf course loop through the wooded area known as "Glen Beag" which crosses "Bogey Creek" by a picturesque stone bridge within sight of Bubbling Spring; or six miles to the fish-rearing ponds, and a similar distance to Lake Katherine, where a pause can be made for a picnic by the shore. The drive to Dauphin Lookout is 29 miles through a thickly-wooded forest highway. Here one may climb the observation platform and view the wonderful panorama of farm-lands and Dauphin Lake. From Norgate Lookout, a 19-mile drive, one may see a similar grand panoramic view of the vast Central Manitoba plain. At Moon Lake, 23 miles away, fishing, boating, bathing and picnic pleasures may be indulged in to form a whole day's outing. Another popular drive is by way of the 25-mile motor trail to the buffalo enclosure at Audy Lake. Here may be seen fine specimens of buffalo, elk, moose, and white-tailed and mule deer.



MEMORIES

One cannot spend a holiday at Riding Mountain National Park without becoming conscious of the great value of the park to the Canadian people (who own it) and to visitors from other lands who so pleasantly share in its many attractions. Here is a miracle of nature, its natural beauties unspoiled; here trees, flowers, and animal and bird life are safeguarded, and the amenities have been developed with an eye to maintaining harmonious surroundings. Riding Mountain National Park is not only Manitoba's great natural playground—it is a monument to the vision of Canadians in dedicating to the people for their benefit, education, and enjoyment, outstanding areas to be preserved for the benefit of present and future generations.



Afternoon
Reflections



GENERAL INFORMATION

ADMINISTRATION—A resident Superintendent, whose office is located in the townsite of Wasagaming, supervises the administration of Riding Mountain National Park. Visitors to the park desiring information should apply to the Government Information Bureau located in the Administration Building, where literature, maps, and general information concerning the park may be obtained.

SEASON—Riding Mountain National Park is a summer resort only. The season extends approximately from May 1 to October 31.

MOTOR LICENCES—All motorists entering Riding Mountain National Park must register and secure a transient motor licence as provided for in the regulations governing the use of motor roads in the national parks. Licences are issued for automobiles, with or without cabin trailers, at nominal fees on the following basis:

- (a) Single trip licence good for a period not exceeding 30 days if automobile is not taken out of the park during such period.
- (b) Licence good for the entire season, which will be honored also in Elk Island, Prince Albert, Waterton Lakes, and Point Pelee National Parks.

A distinctive licence plate is issued with a seasonal licence.

CAMPING—Camping in the park is permitted on the special camp-grounds or camp-sites provided for the purpose. A public camp-ground containing a number of kitchen shelters equipped with camp-stoves, benches, and tables, and a large community building, is situated at the west end of Wasagaming townsite. Other camp-sites less fully equipped are situated in other sections of the park. Permits, renewable on expiration, for camping in ordinary tents or automobile trailers are issued for periods of two weeks at nominal rates. Permits may be obtained from the camp-ground attendants or from the office of the Park Superintendent.

Additional information concerning licence and camping fees or any other matter related to the National Parks may be obtained from the Park Superintendent at Wasagaming, Manitoba, or the National Parks Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.

KEEP CAMPS CLEAN — LEAVE THEM CLEAN PLACE ALL REFUSE IN RECEPTACLE

HUNTING—All national parks are wild life sanctuaries. Wild animals, birds, nests, and eggs are rigidly protected. Hunting is prohibited within park boundaries, and all firearms must be sealed by a park officer upon entry.

Visitors are especially cautioned against feeding bears or other wild animals.

FISHING—The season for all species of game fish extends from July 1 to September 30, with a daily limit of ten fish or twenty pounds.

DOGS AND CATS—Special regulations govern the keeping of dogs and cats in national parks. Park visitors should report immediately to the office of the Park Superintendent for authority to bring any of these animals into the park.

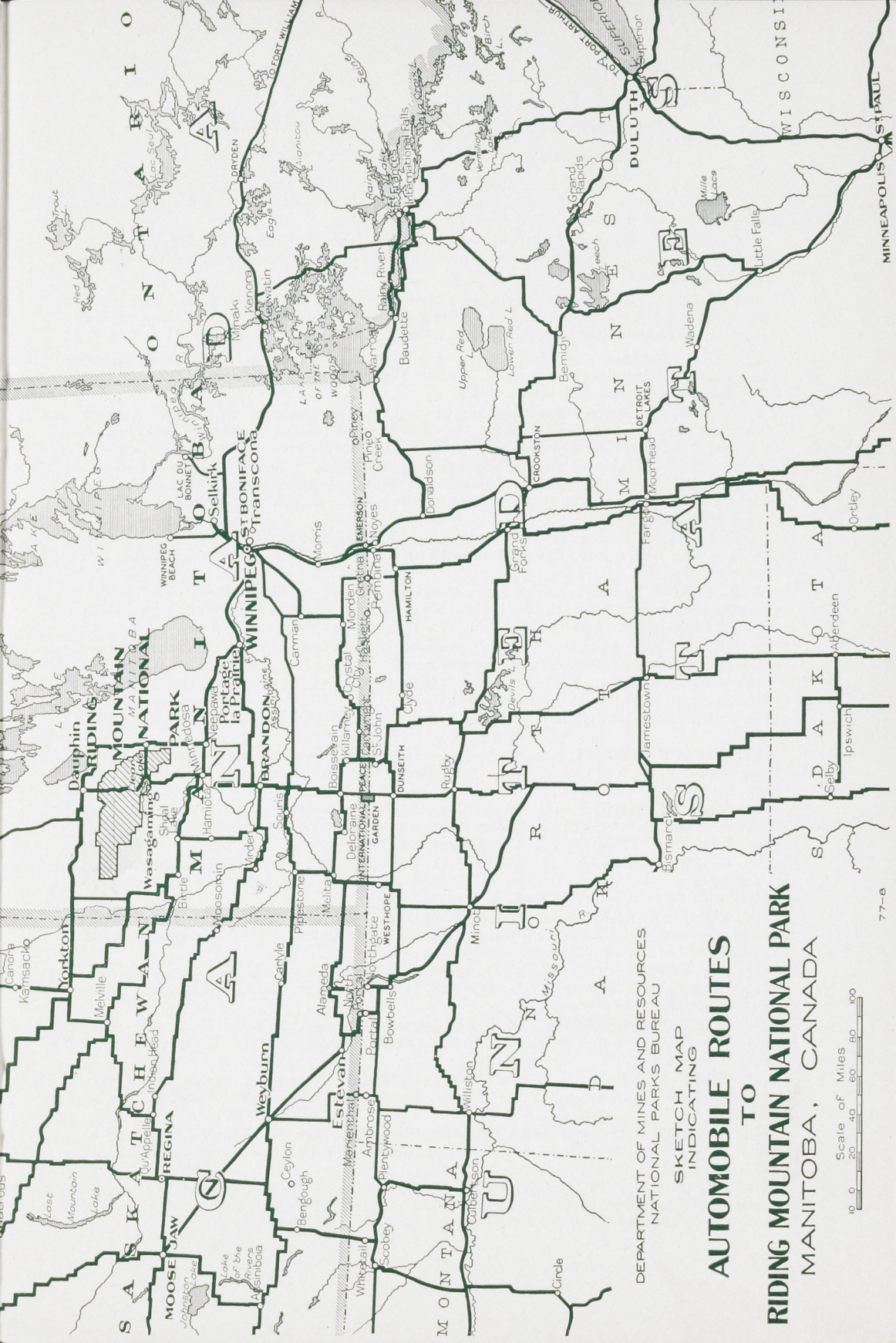
FLORA—Do not damage trees in the park by carving or removing bark. Protect the wild flowers. Help to preserve them for the future and keep the park beautiful.

FIRE PREVENTION—Visitors are requested to co-operate with park officers in the prevention of fires. Matches, cigarette butts, pipe ashes, and other smoking materials should be completely extinguished before being thrown away, and then dropped only in water or on bare soil.

Camp-fires may be kindled only at places provided for the purpose, and must be completely extinguished before leaving. Persons using the park trails should acquaint themselves with the park regulations, and secure particulars concerning suitable camp-sites and other related information.

Any fire observed by a park visitor should be extinguished if possible; otherwise, the nearest park officer should be notified at once.

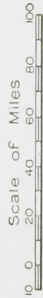
GENERAL—The Park Superintendent will be glad to have any suggestion for the improvement of the park service. Any complaint will receive careful and courteous attention.



DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARKS BUREAU

SKETCH MAP
INDICATING

RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK TO AUTOMOBILE ROUTES MANITOBA, CANADA



THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

(Nineteen in number, with a total area of 12,403 square miles)

1. MOUNT REVELSTOKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Alpine plateau formed by summit of Mount Revelstoke on western slope of Selkirk Mountains. Reached by spectacular motor highway. Established 1914; area, 100 square miles.

2. GLACIER, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Superb example of Selkirk Mountain region. Snow-capped peaks, glaciers, luxuriant forests, alpine flora, and subterranean caves. Established 1886; area, 521 square miles.

3. KOOTENAY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Mountain park enclosing Vermilion-Sinclair section of Banff-Windermere Highway. Deep canyons, remarkable valleys, hot mineral springs. Established 1920; area, 587 square miles.

4. YOHO, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Rugged scenery on west slope of Rockies. Famed Yoho Valley with numerous waterfalls, Kicking Horse Valley, Emerald and O'Hara Lakes. Established 1886; area, 507 square miles.

5. BANFF, ALBERTA—Mountain playground, typical example of Central Rockies. Massive ranges, ice-fields and glaciers. Contains famous resorts, Banff and Lake Louise. Winter sports centre. Big game sanctuary. Established 1885; area, 2,585 square miles.

6. JASPER, ALBERTA—Largest national park in North America. Contains immense region of majestic peaks, ice-fields, broad valleys and beautiful lakes, and includes the famous resort, Jasper. Big game sanctuary and alpine playground. Established 1907; area, 4,200 square miles.

7. ELK ISLAND, ALBERTA—Fenced preserve containing a large herd of buffalo; also deer, elk, and moose. Recreational and camping area. Established 1911; area, 51.2 square miles.

8. BUFFALO, ALBERTA—Fenced area originally set aside for the preservation of buffalo and other big game. Animal population since withdrawn; principal preserve now at Elk Island National Park. Established 1908; area, 197.5 square miles.

9. NEMISKAM, ALBERTA—Fenced preserve containing a herd of prong-horned antelope. Established 1922; area, 8.5 square miles.

10. WATERTON LAKES, ALBERTA—Canadian section, Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Mountain playground of unusual charm on east slope of Rockies. Fine motor drives and trails. Varied flora and fauna. Established 1895; area, 220 square miles.

11. PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN—Forested lakeland of northwestern Canada. Remarkable water highway system. Interesting fauna. Summer resort and recreational area. Established 1927; area, 1,869 square miles.

12. RIDING MOUNTAIN, MANITOBA—Rolling woodland, with crystal lakes, on summit of Manitoba escarpment. Big game sanctuary. Summer resort and recreational area. Established 1929; area, 1,148 square miles.

13. GEORGIAN BAY ISLANDS, ONTARIO—Thirty islands in Georgian Bay, including Beausoleil. Recreational area. Unique limestone formations and caves on Flowerpot Island. Established 1929; area, 5.37 square miles.

14. POINT PELEE, ONTARIO—Most southerly mainland point in Canada. Recreational area with remarkable beaches and unique flora. Resting place for migratory birds. Established 1918; area, 6.04 square miles.

15. ST. LAWRENCE ISLANDS, ONTARIO—Mainland reservation and thirteen islands among the "Thousand Islands" of St. Lawrence River. Recreational areas. Established 1914; area, 185.6 acres.

16. FORT BEAUSÉJOUR, NEW BRUNSWICK—National Historic Park near Sackville. Site of French fort erected prior to 1755. Historical museum. Established 1926; area, 59 acres.

17. FORT ANNE, NOVA SCOTIA—National Historic Park at Annapolis Royal. Site of early Acadian settlement of Port Royal. Historical museum. Established 1917; area, 31 acres.

18. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Coastline strip twenty-five miles in length on north shore of Prince Edward Island. Recreational area with fine beaches. Established 1937; area, approximately 7 square miles.

19. CAPE BRETON HIGHLANDS, NOVA SCOTIA—Typical example of rugged coastline of Cape Breton Island with mountain background. Remarkable seascapes visible from motor road. Established 1936; area, approximately 390 square miles.



